STRIKERS TO TRY THE LAW AGAIN. Unhappy over the decision of Supreme Court Justice William J. diayour giving the companies twenty days in which to get their cars running before being called on to show why a mandamus should not issue against them, the strikers and their lawyers decided yesterday to try more law Miribeau L. Towns, one of the lawyers, declared Festerday that 2,400 suits would be begun against the companies within a few days. I welve hundred of them will be for a week's wages. The men will allege that their contract with the company entitled them to a week's notice before discharge for any other cause than incompetency, and that the company locked them out by locking out the electri-clans the night before the strike began, The companies' answers to these suits will be that the men were not looked out and that the electricians were merely told that they would needed that one day because the motormen and conductors had decided to strike and no cars could be run. The other 1,200 suits will be for the enforcement of a penalty of \$500 each for violating an ordinance forbidding cars to run at a greater speed than ten miles an hour. In this suit, in addition to the fact that the ordinance has not been observed, it will be alleged that the men were forced to leave their places in order to avoid violating the law. The

pelled them to run at a greater speed than that. TALK OF NEW MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS. In addition to these suits, it is said the strikers will renew the attack on the companies y new mandamus proceedings. Justice Gaynor in his decision gave as his reason for grantwrit of mandamus the fact that there was a disjute on the question of fact. One of the dis suted facts was whether or not the company had enough men to run all its cars. In the course of the mandamus proceedings the Juswork for certain wages and under certain conditions fixed by the companies was not sufficient excuse for the companies to discommode the public. The wages and conditions must be made such that men would accept them or other nien must be obtained at once. He also made the statement that if he thought the com-panies had men enough to run all their cars he "would grant a peremptory writ within a haif hour." He would not believe that there was not sufficient protection. In his decision the Justice said he still held to these opinions, and on the strength of this their lawyer advised that the companies' only excuse (lack of men) be re-In order to do that he advised Master Workman Connelly to write the following letter offering the services of the strikers to the com-

To the Brooklyn Reights Railroad Company, Daniel F. To the Brooklyn Reights Railroad Company, Daniel F.
Lewis, Provident.
Str. As Master Workman of District Assembly 75.
Knights of labor, of which organization the mon in
your amplication of which organization the mon in
your amplication of which organization the room of
the services of these men upon the terms of the
read of the strict Assembly 75. K. of L., our Dec.
18. 1894, or upon the terms of the agreement which
existed between the Brooklyn Beights Rainraad Company and District Assembly 75. K. of L., during the
year 1894, the terms of the agreement which you shall
accept to govern the relations between employer and
employes during the year 1895.

Mantro J. Connelly,
Master Workman, District Assembly 75, K. of L.
This letter was written and sent, 'The lawyer

This letter was written and sent. 'The lawyer also advised the men to write letters offering their services, and provided the following draft: oldyn Heights Railroad Company, Daniel F. Lewis, President. President.

1 Inferto work for your company as motorman conductor) upon the terms suggested by Master kman Martin J. Connelly, District Assembly 75, K. .. in his letter of Jan. 27, Respectfully,

Workman Martin J. Connelly, District Assembly 75. K. of L. in his letter of Jan. 27. Respectfully.

The strike committee advised every striker to write such a letter yesterday, and this morning the letters will be received by the composites. Then if the cars are not immediately started and run on schedule the strikers will go before Justice Gaynor with affidavits of the lacts and will demand a peremptory mandamus. Just what the result of such action will be is a question that nobody but Justice Gaynor can answer. In addition to all the letter writing above described, Mr. Towns wrote yesterday to Haddon crowell, a member of a committee of the bondholders of the Hrocklyn Heights Company, saking him to call, and informing him that the bondholders could settle the strike in ten minutes if they wished to, Mr. Crowell didn't gall. He sent instead a note saying that Mr. Towns had written to the wrong man. He should have written to Mr. Moore, the chief counsel of the company, Mr. Crowell said. During the afternoon Mr. Towns expressed himself as follows:

"I don't want to criticise, but for all the good

self as follows:
"I don't want to criticise, but for all the good
she decision in the mandamus proceedings did
the strikers, Mr. Justice Gaynor might as well
have gone to the peak of Mount Washington and
sung the 'Marseillaise' or the 'Star Spaugled
Banner."

Banner."

STONING CARS.

The Brooklyn Heights Company yesterday opened the Fort Hamilton end of the Third avenue road. The road was opened to Fifty-eighth street on Thursday with little trouble. The opening of the Fort Hamilton end was expected to be a quiet affair. The car started at y o'clock in the afternom. Thero was a big drowd lining the street, which was kept moving by the police. There were two uniformed policemen on the front platform and two on the rear. There were hoots and shouts as the car started out, but no stone throwing until Sixty-eighth street was reached. There was a gang of men and boys there, and they threw stones and pieces of brick and smashed the windows on one side. They didn't wait to see the damage they had done, but hustled off toward the bay. The next incideat was at Ninety-eighth street, where the tracks were blecked with barrels and pieces of timber.

While the motormen and conductors were remaining the obstructions a mob gathered. The policemen jumped off the car and clubbed the people back to the curb time. Then the crowdigot a little the best of them and they telephoned for assistance. A squad of mounted men from Porty-fourth street was sent. The mounted men dashed up the avenue at full gallon. The mob wavered and then fied. The footmen captured only one prisoner. He was Robert Brown. By years old, of Ninetich street and Scoond avenue. The mounted men escoried the for violence. The railroad officials said they would run cars on the road regularly to-day.

The companies' officials cave out that they had started three new roads besides this one. On Saturday they male the statement that they had started the very same roads.

BAFILING AT THE CITY LISE.

One of the liveliest scrimages of the day occurred on the line between Brooklya and Queens county. The Brooklya City and Suburban road sent out five cars on their North Second street road. On the county line the statement that they had started the very same roads.

BAFILING AT THE CITY LISE.

One of the liveliest scrimages of the d

a burry. He read a proclamation calling on the people to disperse.

The majesty of the law wan't considered. Another assault was made on the cars, and the other drivers and conductors were driven away. The traces on the first car were cut and the horses driven of. In the fighting that ensued. Patrick Murphy of 138 North Third street had his front teeth knocked out by a denuity sheriff's club. The deputtes finally won the fight, but the company made no further effort to run the cars, and they were put in the barn at Maspeth. Warm work is expected to-day, when another attempt will be made to start up.

During the day strikers and others amused themselves by heaping stones and other obstructions on the tracks. Stone fences were carried away altogether and strewn along the tracks.

TROOP & AT WORK

Troop A also had a lively time out in the neighborhood of the Meeker avenue bridge. In Meeker, beyond Hancock, there were obstructions on the tracks of the Meeker avenue line and the crowd was disorderly. There were no soldiers there.

"We were sent for," said one of the troop, "and rode over. On the way down Meeker avenue bottles and stones where thrown at us from the windows of the houses and the people hooted and yelled. Nobody was hit. While the work of removing obstructions was going on the growd pressed in on us and Lieut. Besigley detailed some of the men to face about to hold the crowd back. Finally it was necessary for the whole squad to turn and ride at the people.

The horses frightened them and they scattered. On the way lack the bottle and stone throwing was resumed and the troopers drew their pistos and ordered the windows closed. The noment the pistos were pointed the windows and we went the rest of the way in peace.

dows came down and we went the rest of the way in peace.

There were great fears entertained on Saturday that trouble would occur in Williamsburgh and direcppoint over the running of the Crossious cars, and to prepare for it the Seventy-first Regiment was moved down to the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, where it was held in reserve. The Thirteenith was also ordered to be ready to move, and it was the intention, if the trouble was renewed, to send the two regiments at once and establish a patrol through the whole district that the Crosstown had, however, was in the city of Brooklyn, and it consisted of atoms throwing.

state in the city of interests at the work avenue at the Cuty was assailed at New York avenue mear the New York by a rang of hoodiums. The windows were amasticd, and the solitary passetting was scared so that he was still eil of a tremble whon the car reached the City Huit. The windows in other Crosotown cars were broken

during the day. The company made no affort to tackle the Hed Hook end of the line. That is the end that runs from the City Hall to the Erie Basin. The wires on that line were cleared by Troop A on Friday, and it was intended to run cars right away. They were in a worse condition yesterday than they were before the troopers got at them. The track was also filled with fresh obstructions and the wires were cut in several places.

In several piaces.

MORE WINDOW BHEARING.

Petty violence was plentiful, Hamilton avenue car 318 turning into Mill street for the lerry, and less than two blocks from the Fourteenth precinct, was stored and windows were troken. Two men did the stoning. A piece of brick that went through one window just missed the head of a young woman passencer. The car stopped and the policeman guarding it jumped off. The two men ran down the street. No effort was made to catch them.

Car 1,412 of the Queens County and Suburban road left, the depot at Bergen street, near Troy avenue, at 914 o'clock with fourteen non-tinion men who were bound for their homes. It was guarded by four uniformed policemen and five special officers. There was a crowd at the conner of Sumner avenue and Noe street and another at Decatur street. At both corners volleys of stones were thrown, and six panes of glass were broken. The crowd at Decatur street attacked the car, and the policemen jumped off and began to club. The mob was after the non-union are, ann held its own for a minute. Then the police began cracking at skulls, and in another innote the street was cleared.

At Manhattan avenue and Meserole street a gain of grown men gathered in the afternoon, and the first car that came along was met with a volley of stones. The policemen jumped down and made for the crowd, but it had fied. One man was captured. MORE WINDOW BREAKING.

and made for the crowd, but it had fied. One man was captured.

There was more stone throwing at Graham avenue and Stagg street, and at several other points along teraham avenue. It was all done here by little crowds of five or six, and usually they were made up wholly of boxs. These boys, it was found, were but up to it by grown men. During the afternoon crowds gathered in Fifth avenue, from Nineteenth street to Twenty-third. The depot at Twenty-third street was guarded intil a few days ago by the soliders. Things quieted there and the coldiers were withdrawn. Yesterdny there was stone throwing in the vicinity all the afternoon. As in Graham avenue many of the throwers were boys who were put up to it by older persons.

LOTS OF PETTY VIOLENCE. rules of their employers, they will say, com-

LOTS OF PETTY VIOLENCE. A crowd at Myrtle avenue and Steuben street three stones at several cars and smashed some windows. They kept it up until a car guarded by Policeman Terriere came along. He had nerve and he jumped off and seized John Welsh, who kives in Steuben street. Welsh made a fight, and Terriere drew his club and pounded him into submission. Welsh's head was laid open before he submitted, and the policeman had to call an ambulance and have the wound dressed.

dressed.

Besides the trouble caused by stone throwing of tracks ob-Hesides the trouble caused by stone throwing there were numerous instances of tracks obstructed by stones and building material, and many arrests were made during the day. At Bushwick avenue and Moore street, the scene of the two assaults early in the morning, a crowd gathered that refused to move. Luckily no car came along. Somebody proposed blocking the track to stop the first one that came, and Louis Babcock found a huge stone and rolled it into nosition. Policeman Kellembach saw him and grabbed him. grabbed him.

nosition. Policeman Kellembach saw him and grabbed him.

The gang made a rush at Kellembach and tried to get Babcock away. Kellembach shouted for help, and other policemen who were in sight ran up. Instead of scattering the crowd, they pushed through to help Kellembach, and then those on the outskirts of the crowd began throwing stones. Then the police charged and clubbed right and left. They captured one more prisoner. Other points where the tracks were obstructed were Flatbush and Fifth avenues Graham and Johnson avenues. Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, Grand and Humboldt streets, Furman street, Washington street and Myrtle avenue. Manhattan avenue and Grey street, Myrtle avenue and Vanderbilt avenue. Twentieth street and Fifth avenue. Each one of these obstructions delayed the running of cars some time. the running of cars some time.

One reason why there was not more disorder yesterday, it is believed, was that all the salons were closed. At the suggestion of Mayor Schieren Police Commissioner Welles sent out instructions on Saturday night to all the Captains in the city to take measures for the strictest possible enforcement of the Excise law. They were to see that side doors as well as front doors were closed. The Captains detailed Sergeants to go to the saloon keepers and deliver the order in person.

Commissioner Welles after giving the instructions told the Captains that they would be held personally responsible for any violation. The Sergeants who carried the notices told the saloon keepers that they would lose their licenses. The notices to close were very generally obeyed.

HERRY GEORGE ADDRESSES A MEETING.

instead of going to the saloons the strikers went to a meeting in the Athenaum, at Atlantic avenue and Clinton street. President Clarence S. Roberts of the Stereotypers' Union directed the exercises there. Henry George was the star speaker. He said that if ever there was a just strike it was the present one, which was also unique in engaging the almost solid sympathy of the public. Mr. George enlarged on his favorite theory of government ownership of such great public necessities as railroad, telegraph, and telephone systems. such great public necessities as railroad, telegraph, and telephone systems.

Charles Frederick Adams, a shining light in the Young Men's Domocrat Club, pitched into the railroad companies for declining to submit the controversy to arbitration. Heridiculed Justice Gaynor's mandamus decision as absolutely useless, and characterized it as "palayer for the people and privileges for the railroads." There were loud cheers when Mr. Adams spoke of the railroad presidents as sitting in their offices, and with a touch of their gold pens "stabbing the hearts of the people."

JERRY SIMPSON SPEAKS. Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, who boasts enrollment in the K. of L., got a warm reception. He began by enumerating these principles:

principles:
"Law must be enforced: it is binding on employers and employees alike. The man who disobeys law or sets it at naughf is an Amerchist. This Government cannot be run on ansarchistic principles. Bad laws are disagreeable, but the way to get rid of them is to legislate them out of existence. I never approved of strikes. They are too costly, and often productive of a long train of evils."

The following was enthusiastically endocree.

The workingmen outnumber the employers an overwhelming majority, and if they so shit they can run this Government just to it them and mould laws in their own in-

wish it they can run this Government just to suit them and mould laws in their own interest."

Congressman Simpson also told his hearers the unpleasant rruth that the big expenses attending the strike would finally have to be paid by the workingmen themselves. Addresses were also made by Thomas F. Ryan and Charles H. Matchett.

The latter was called down by the Chairman for ventilating his socialistic views. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the trolley companies for violating the law by the manner in which their cars are operated, and for oppressing their employees. The resolutions also summoned the Attorney-General to take action toward an annulment of the charters.

There was to have been a benefit for the strikers at Schilein's at night, but when the committee baving it in charge called on Superintendent Campbell he would not grant the permit until he had had an investigation made, Before the investigation was completed the benefit was declared off for a few days. There was a benefit given at the Star Theatre. Living pictures were to be features of it, but Superintendent Campbell would not grant a permit for that part of the show, and they were omitted.

Master Workman Connelly still continued to assume a defant attitude yesterday, although the trolley cars were witzing along Fulton street near the Mugge Hall headquarters in almost as steady a stream as formerly. He said:

"We have no idea of calling off the strike. Matters are now looking more favorable than ever. The commanies can't hold the new men they have got and to-day many of them have thrown up their jobs and gone home."

# ARTILLERYMEN FRIGHTENED.

A Broken Wire Sputters Electric Sparks Near Their Powder.

There was a huge scare at the East New York barns of the Fulton street line and of the Queens county and Suburban road at 5 o'clock last evening, and the eighty artillerymen in Capt Wendel's battery were still perspiring at a late hour last night. The excitement was created by the escape of the trolley pole on car 147 of the Fulton street line. The railroad men were piloting the car around the curve, into the barn, when the trolley pole slipped from the grasp of the conductor and swished upward into the network of wires overhead. One wire was broken, and there was a fine electrical display on the wires for a few minutes.

The broken wire dropped to the ground, hissing and spitting sparks of fire around in such a manner as to cause the hair of the artillerymen stationed at the breech-loading rifles and calssons to stand up on end. There are four calssons, the ammunition boxes of which centain 1,000 pounds of powder and about 200 explosive shells. Capt. Wendel has had these carefully guarded, and pedestrians with cigarettes have been kept at a

religious distance.
The alarm among the artillerymen was intense when the fire began playing around the wires, and four of them jumped up on the roof of the car. They were down again in a moment. of the car. They were down again in a moment, for the live wires were burning around too near for comfort. The trolley pole was caught in a frog in the wires and could not be released. In the midst of the excitement somebody sent in a call for the fire engines, and three engines dashed up to the scene before any of the artillerymen knew they were coming. Their arrival only increased the excitement, the artillerymen trying to make the drivers of the engines understand that they were travelling into a powder magazine. r magazine. One of the engines stopped six inches from a deson, and there was a general stampeds. The

driver got away in a hurry. Meanwhile, the motor in the car burned out, and the sparks set the roof of the car alire. Company I of the Seventh Regiment got to work as a bucket brigade and extinguished the fames. The artillerymen dashed around steering everybody clear of the caisaons and keeping at a sate distance themselves. Capt. Wendel was the coolest man at the scene, and directed his men to maintain their stations at the caissons at any cost. He said afterward that there was no danger, as the asmunition boxes were carefully locked up and covered with heavy tarpaulins, which precluded all danger of being fired by sparks. Seventy-five feet of wire was burned out by the fire. Car 131, which followed 147 into the barns, was run over this breach so fast that it jumped the track and was blocked thirty feet from the stables. The damage caused by all the excitement and fire amounted to \$25.

TALKING OF LEGISLATION.

Cantlone Opinions Expressed by Two of the

Trolley Road Presidents. The Board of Mediation and Arbitration in ends making recommendations to the Legislature about legislation to prevent strikes. To that end it is asking everybody for opinions on the matter. President Norton was one of the vitnesses before the Board Saturday afternoon. He said, in answer to the question about legisla-

"I have one idea only on that point, which t lotted down to-day, and that is to let the Legisture pass a law compelting a man employed by a orporation having a public duty to perform to give at least ten days' notice of his intention to leave that company's service, unless sickness or some other unavoidable reason compels him to leave the company or he is discharged for cause. That is the only way out of the difficulty, as I see it now."

Commissioner Feeney asked: "Would you recommend a law by which the companies would be compelled to give a ten-day notice of discharge to men?"

"Discharge for cause covers all that," said Mr. Norton. "Our men are dismissed only for reckless driving, for dishonesty or for drunkenness. Such men do not deserve consideration. A man has a life position on our road if he be haves himself. Some of our men have been on the road fifteen and others twenty years. They didn't want to go out with the strikers, but were compelled to stay away from work from fear of strikers. We need a law to prevent labor or ganizations from interfering with individuals in the employ of the companies, and to prevent the forcing of new men to join labor organizations."
"But would the company give ten days' notice of a change in wages:" demanded Commissioner

of a change in vace.

Freency.

President Norton responded:

"If it is the companies' intention to decrease wages. I think it would be a good plan to have a law to compel railroads to give the men a chance to get other employment. But in the case of an increase of wages the men would not need a notice of an increase. They would be very glad to the in without notice."

increase of wages the men would not need a notice of an increase. They would be very glad to get it without notice."

W. L. Holcombe, a member of the Executive Committee of District Assembly 75, which is running the strike, was another witness, and about legislation he said:

"Arbitration must be compulsory on all the corporations engaged in serving the public when any dispute arises between the corporations and their employees. Any decision should be binding on both the corporation and employees, and should be enforced by the State."

"Would the men abide by such a decision, in your opinion?" asked Commissioner Feeney, Mr. Holcombe hemmed and hawed a moment, and then said:

"I think they would. The bill introduced would have to be one in which labor would have a representation. If labor should have no representation in the tribunal proposed to be created then labor men would cry that they were not represented. Several plans, the winness said, "had been discussed in labor circles, especially by the Knights of Labor, on this subject, and the plan that had mer with the most approval was that there should be added three members to the present Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Each side, employers and employees, should select one representative to be added to the Board, which would then consist of seven members. Several lawyers of eminence have offered their services to frame a bill for laboring men to be introduced into the Legislature."

Col. Partridge, the President of the Brooklyn City and Newtowa road, came next. He was asked if he had anything to offer in the way of regislation. He replied:

"That's a pretty hard question. In a general way I will say we do need legislation to prevent inconvenience to the roads, the public, and employees.

way I will say we do need legislation to prevent inconvenience to the roads, the public, and em-ployees resulting in a strike without proper warning. Exactly what legislation is needed it is difficult to say. Legislation should be very deliberate and not be pushed through while we are in the milast of these troubles. There are three parties to be considered, viz.; railrands, the public, and the employees. They all have rights to be conserved. the public, and the employees. They all have rights to be conserved.

Commissioner Purcell said that President Wickers of the Broadway line and President Lewis on legislation, and he asked if Col. Partridge would do the same. The Colonel replied:

"Possibly, but I do not believe that I could say anything more than I have said. Railroading is a very complicated matter, and it will be difficult for legislators to pass laws wisely on the subject. Hoads, for one thing, differ as to paying capacity. One of our lines is an all-theyear-round line. Another is largely an excursion line, and it does not pay so much. We have many cars lying idle, and there is great expense, it would be manifestly unfair to legislate as though all roads were alike."

The members of the Commission went back to Albany yesterday. They will wait until they hear from President Medical Lewis and President Web.

TO BE PAID FOR OVERTIME. An Agreement Between President Par-tridge and His Men.

When a settlement between Col. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company, and his men was effected more than a week ago through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration, one point was left open. The contention of the strikers that standing time be not included in ten hours' work was withdrawn and the matter left for future settlement. On Saturday Col. Partridge submitted a proposition

to the local assembly, which was accepted. Yesterday the men were busy signing individual terday the men were busy signing individual agreements as they came in from trips. They will continue to work over ten hours a day, but will receive extra compensation. They will thus be enabled to earn from \$2.18to \$2.28 a day.

This action on the part of Col. Partridge's employees will naturally cool their enthusiasm for a strict legislative interpretation of the tenhour law, and to that extent their position henceforth will probably be somewhat at variance with that of the present strikers. The leaders at Mugge's Hall were apparently a little surprised yesterday at the form the settlement had taken.

#### SYMPATHY WITH RIOTERS. Speeches and Resolutions in the Socialist

Central Labor Bodles, The trolley strike was brought up at the meetng of the New York Central Labor Union yesterday on the report of a committee appointed

last week to arrange a mass meeting to express sympathy with the strikers. The report was virtually to the effect that nothing had been done by the committee.

Then Delegates Dumar, Maxwell, and Mc-

Govern, who came from a meeting of Typo-graphical Union No. 6, held in the room above the C. L. U. meeting room, reported that the printers had voted \$1,000 to the striking motormen and conductors, and appealed to the C. L U, to urge all labor organizations to contribute. The Secretary was instructed to issue an appeal to all the unions connected with the C. L. U. to give what they can spare.

Delegate McGovern said that the receipts of

the Brooklyn elevated roads had increased \$50,000 in one week, owing to the strike. "If this continues," he said, "and the men are supported a reasonable time, the companies must capitulate. In a day or two the soldiers will be getting up on their hind legs and kick

He maintained that the companies were

lis maintained that the companies were beaten. The presence of the militia and soldiers showed that, he said.

Several delegates who live in Brooklyn then atrusgled for the floor. The first one to get a hearing was Delegate Perrine of the Iron Mouid-cra' Union.

"I met a number of motormen of my acquaint-ance yesterday," he said, "who had just captured an experienced motorman from Syracuse. This man had taken out the first car for every line opened since the strike. They had made him promise, under threats of death, to go away, and were just escorting him away when I met them. [Applause.] I learned to-day that the companies are paying women \$2 a trip to ride on the cars, to make it appear that things are in their normal condition.

"The companies are getting no sympathy from the police, and I saw one motorman on Bedford avenue stop ten times in a block to take off paying stones thrown on the track, while policement in that neighborhood were looking the other way. He did not dare to go five feet from the car (applause), but ran it on and then stopped and even then he got hit with a snowbalf, and occasionally with something harder."

First I say, he continued, "that it is a good."

VISITING THE SOLDIERS. Cashmere Bouquet LOTS OF PRETTY GIRLS BRAVE

it immensely.

THE BANGERS OF WAR

the Necrosity of Discipline, but They Get be Amazingly Well for All That,

Nothing in the military regulations of the

Brooklyn campaign designated yesterday as

The New York soldier boys have been receiving

visitors in varying numbers all through the

week, but yesterday being Sunday, and with

fine weather into the bargain, brought out a great concourse of friends, relatives, and pretty

girls who weren't relatives nor yet friends ex

actly, but who took a warm enough interest in

the warriors to journey into the wilds of the

mixed-up city across the river just to make a

few little visits. And the soldier boys enjoyed

That is, most of them enjoyed it. There were

thing to have such sympathirers as well as the more orderly ones."

Delegate Bausen of the Woodcarrers' Union, declared that the merchants in Greenpoint were posting placards in their windows requesting the public not to patronize the trolley cars.

Other delegates denounced Judge Gaynor for issuing an alternative instead of a peremutory writ of mandamus.

On the motion of Delegate O'Brien the law committee of the U.L. U. was instructed to prepare a bill for the Legislature to the effect that all profits on the actual cash invested in all street railroads over ten per cent. be paid over to the municipalities. street railroads over ten per cent. be paid over to the municipalities.
Delegate Hoadley of the Electrical Workers' Union made a speech against the project to drill the schoolboys in the manual of arms, in which he said:
"The object of this project is to build up the control of the power."

army, and would postest corporate power.

The secretary was instructed to protest against the plan to Gov, Morton and the Legislature.

Vice-President Thomas Wisdom of the International from Moniders' Union of Pittsburgh, who was present, then delivered himself as follows.

It is an essential for my son to be educated in "It is an essential for my son to be educated in the manual of arms as for a milliomaire's son, for if the day of revolution does come, man to man, my three sons are better than the one son of the millionaire. When such a time comes as that we now have in Brooklyn, when men at work are shot down in cold blood. I would to feel that we had men with arms in their hands to resist."

to resist."
This was applieded wildly.
The Central Labor Federation adopted yesterday the following preamble and resolutions regarding the strike:

day the following preamble and resolutions regarding the strike:

Whereas, the so-called in title, constitutionally intended for the protection of the people from foreign enemies or donestic traiters, as been turned by the public powers into a miril-rous troop of lamitation, ready to drown in blood any lawful resistance of the working classes to the engreedinents of the plutocraite classes; and

Whereas, the said militim, so-called, at the command of law-bireaking corporations, took possession of the city of Brookin, beyonetred peaceful differs, and by committing deeds in every respect as alreadous as those which are attributed to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me as a collider in the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, showed level me a citylined to the Turks in Armenia, which its political institutions have been preverted to the present economic system and the fulfilty of seeking a remedy short of a compete abolition of that system, therefore be it.

Resolved: That we again appeal to our fellow workmen throughout the country for the political unit of all our forces into a powerful Socialast-Labor party, the orgh processed class can be saved from our forces into a pewerful Socialast-Labor party, the Independent Bakers' Union yesterday

The Independent Bakers' Union yesterday howcotted Capi. Louis Wendel's halls and parks, the boycott to continue so long as he remains in the milita.

LAWLESSNESS MUST BE PUT DOWN. But the Rev. Dr. Banks Thinks the Men Were Right in Their Demands,

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Church in Brookyn, made this reference to the strike yesterday morning:

"The past two weeks have made a histor which the citizens of Brooklyn will not remember with pleasure. The presence of lawlessness and riot, of marching and counter-marching of military forces, the wounding and maining of policemen, soldiers, and laborers, and the pitiable shooting down of innocent onlookers make a record that we will not read pleasantly. The present duty, we must all agree, is the estabishment of law and order throughout the city. Lawlessness and anarchy can mean only disaster to both rich and poor. It is the duty of every true citizen to give support in every possible way to the authorities in trying to establish a reign of law in every street.

"But while that is true and must be accom-"But while that is true and must be accomplished in any event, it is a time which we can well use to emphasize certain great truths that deserve and need emphasis. It needs to be said so loudly that it cannot be forgotten that the dangerous lawlessness which we are now compelled to use bayonets and builets to put down did not begin with the strikers, but negan long ago when the railroad companies deflect the laws as to stock watering by numping it out of the life blood of the latorers. When the working man is lawless we are all agree that we are in danger of anarchy and that it must be stopped if it takes all the military forces of the State and nation, but it seems a hard lesson to teach a good many people, that the lawlessness of a railroad company or a sugar trust has as much incipient anarchy in it as the cutting of electric wires in the street of throwing stones at the street cars. Let us have one standard of lawlessness and know that it is as truly incipient anarchy for a rich man to break the law as for a poor man. Whoever shall win in this strife, the fact will remain that the men ought to have received the wages they asked, and if the business of the street car company did not warrant the payment of such wages, then there is not a sufficient demand for their running to warrant their operation at all. "I know a man in Brooklyn who was largely interested in a street car company who, when he found they were determined to refuse to pay decent wages to their workmen, severed his whole relation with it rather than be a partner in the inquity. I have talked with a number of pay-sicians about the probable effect on motormen, especially on their, health and longevity undersuch work, and I have not seen any provincians of the exacting nervous strain required in that position. plished in any event, it is a time which we can

and women are making up their judgment on this strike.

"Property must be held sacred. It must be protected. But manhood and womanhood and childhood must also be held sacred, and when one must choose between the protection of property and the protection of humanity, numanity must have the benefit of the doubt. The strikers deserved to win, and if they lose their struggle my judgment is that they will lose because they followed the bad strikers deserved to win, and if they lose their struggle my judgment is that they will lose because they followed the bad example set them by the railroad companies in defying the law."

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent, and pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, spoke on the Brooklyn strike in his church yesterday.

"Strikes such as this," he said, "must be settled by citizens who exercise the right of franchise and who elect our lexislators. Strikes are to be deplored. They should be prevented as far as possible, and men who engage in them should learn to employ lawful means in righting their wrongs. No one in this great country can violate its laws without suffering the penalties. The people rule, and they recognize that when laws are made as long as they remain in the statute books so long must they be respected. The remedy is the beliot box. Universal suffrage will remedy public erils as long as the people are educated to vote for the good of the country."

Two Accidents Yesterday.

The buggy of Dr. H. Armgardt of 317 Leonard street, Williamsburgh, was struck and quest by Bushwick avenue line at Driggs avenue and South Fourth street yesterday. Dr. Armgardt was in the buggy with his driver, Charles Hen-

was in the buggy with his driver, Charles Henderson.

Both were thrown heavily to the pavement.

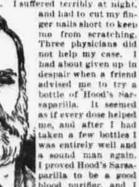
Armzardt's left side was severely bruised and he was taken to his home in a coach. Henderson was able to walk home. Dr. Armgardt says the car was going at a reckless speed.

About 8:30, car 945 of the Fifth avenue line collided with Jacob Barth's butcher cart at Third avenue and Wyckoff street. The driver was thrown out, but not injured. The axle of the wagon was broken, and about \$15 damage done.

## Impure Blood---Eczema Intense Itching and Burning

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured and Gave Sound Relief.

"I was troubled for months with a breaking out on my skin. I suffered terribly at night,



over or something. Oh, dear, dear, Isn't war dreadful?"

Not a bit of it, Mrs.—"the officer assured her. "He's as safe as if he were at home, isn't he, boys?" appealing to his companious, who bastened to back him up.

"It's so good of you to say so," said the old lady. "I just brought him over some little things in this satchel. Some brandy, because he might catch cold, and a few eigare of his particular kind. And how he's gone. Oh, are you sure he won't be shot? What have they gone out for if they aren't going to fight?"

"What have they gone out for?" repeated the Lieutenant, trying to gain time. "What have they er, oh, yes. Why, they've gone out to get some coal for headquarters. You see we're rather short, and they've gone to order some."
"Coal?" said Tom's mother. "Isn't it very tough about the coal yards? Won't the people there shout them, or something?"

"Gracious, no! Shoot them? Why, they wouldn't dare. I mean, you know, it's a very nice locality, isn't it, sergeant?"

"Oh, certainly," put in the sergeant, coming nobly to the rescue. "The people will be glad to see 'em. Shoot 'em? Why, they'it present em with banners, they'll be sottched at their coming."

"It's really perfectly safe." put in a private. coming.
"It's really perfectly safe." put in a private.
"They haven't thrown any bricks since tast
night, and nobedy got hurt much then only a
couple of heads aut open. Ouch! Who did not help my case. had about given up in despair when a friend advised me to try a bottle of Hood's Nar-saparilla. It seemed as if every dose helped me, and after I had taken a few bottles I was entirely well and a sound man again. I proved Hood's Saraadvised me to try a that?"
That was in another part of the city," explained the Lieutenant, who had caused the interruption strategically by a sharp jab from behind. "It's really a perfect treat. Tom's duty is. Wa've all been fighting for it."
"Carrying coal a treat?" inquired the old lady, a little surprised.
"Why, yes, in comparison with most of our duties, you know." i proved Hood's Sarsa-parilla to be a good blood purifier, and I Hr. Wm. M. Flennikan gladly recommend it

"Wby, yes, in comparison with above of our duties, you know."
This was a bad break, but the three succeeded in relieving the old lady's fears to such an extent that she went into the drug store and all four drank hot chocolate and had a nice little afternoon tea all by themselves until Tom came back. Then the troopers fled and left Tom and his mother to straighten out the matter between them. to every sufferer."-WM. M. FLENNIKEN, Carmichaeiz, Pa. his mother tournighten out the matter between them. Though not so much favored as Troop A, the guardians or tidigowood, who are seventh Regi-ment boys, had a goodly number of visitors. One of the features of the day was that the in-surance inspector who has been acting as cook took a day off and washed himself into a sem-blance of respectability. Quite a little artistic talent was developed to this camp, and the lac-currians drawn in chalk on the headquarters trolley car windows were much admired, as well as the greatmental sign beards over the cooking places, which were variously labelled "Del'a," Hood's Sarsaparilla ures Be sure to get 22222 Hood's Pills Kasy to try, casy to take. places, which were variously labelled "-Waldorf, Jr.," and "Beefsteak John's."

they clattered by a dear old haly wearing spectacles and carrying an aligator skin satched came down from the elevated station, and seeing them, dropped her satched, exclaiming in a voice of lamentation:

"Oh dear: there goes Tom riding off. What are they going to do? Where are they going? Are they going to fight? Won't somebody please tell me?"

il me?"
"Why, it's Tom —'s mother," exclaimed a "Why, it's Tom instructions the drug store

Lieutenant, who was just entering the drug store with a sergeant and a private. "Poor old lady. She seems to be rattled. Let's go back and caim her."

Recognizing the Lieutenant, whom she know, the old lady straightway seized upon him.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you. Where is Tom going? I know he'll be shot or stabbed or run over or something. Oh, dear, dear. Isn't war dreadful?"

**Toilet Soap** They Bon't Understand Military Kinks and

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of visitors' day. Nevertheless that is what it was. its Perfunye.

Morses, Enrringes, &c.

# I. H. DAHLMAN'S

mission Stables, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 224; 226 East 24th Street

Auction, Sale and Com-

(Between 2d and 3d Ava.), NEW YORK.

Regular Auction Sales EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 28TH, 300 HORSES

Sale begins at 10 A. M.

to be offered for sale to the highest bidder, con-COACH HORSES, COBS,

TROTTERS, PACERS, SAUDLE HORSES, CHUNKS, DRAUGHTERS, EXPRESS, DELIVERY, AND GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Every horse sold on 48 hours' guarantee must be as represented or money refunded in any case where any dissatisfaction may arise. Nobody given an opportunity to feel displeased.

rew little visits. And the soldier boys enjoyed it immensely.

That is, most of them enjoyed it. There were some drawbacks. The private who had been on night setting duty and was wakened from his besuity sleep in the morning to greet his loving sister who had invenight him over a clean hand-kerchlef and a pair of earlaps didn't feel particularly happy over the visit, perhaps. Neither did the luckless wight who found himself going on picket just as the girl, on whom he had been calling every Sunday, came to call on him this Sunday, whereby he had to tramp up and down unceasingly while she, in lieu of finding him uncompied did the next best thing and made herself agreeable to other acquaintances who were off duty, while the unfortunate picket longed for some striker to come along and hit him with a brick so that he rould have an object on which to wreak his wrath, and in the absence of such object ground his teeth into line tooth powder. Again it was not calculated to momote joyous piety in the soul of Sport Arms of the Seventh to have Her come over to visit him and on seeing him start back is horror exclaiming:

"Why, how horrid you look! You're perfectly sorubby."

Nearly sill of them were scrubby, more or less, but on the other hand nearly all of their visitors rather sumired them for it as giving an air of long service. A week of camp life with no barliers, very little opportunity for abilitions, and much outdoor service is not likely to conduce to a Spick-and-span appearance. Some of the beards on exhibition yesterday to admiring friends, were simply wonderful. The trim Seventh wasn't a bit behind in this capillary contest, but the Seventh, at least that part of it at headquarters, in the Halsey street stables, didn't have many visitors to surprise with their appearance. In this respilarly contest, but the Seventh at least that part of it at headquarters, in the Halsey street stables, didn't have many visitors to surprise with their appearance. In this respical part of the senior special part of the remainin Every horse offered will be sold to the highest bid-der. I offer at my sales the choicest lot of horses of all grades, selected by the most competent horseman in the best horse producing States. You cannot make a mistake attending my sales, as you will always find me on hand to vouch for any representation made at time of sale. I have sold close to 1,000 head at my four sales, and in no case has there been any dissatis

tion, and you will always find pleasant and agreeable salesmen in attendance to show any horse you may want to see driven or ridden before the sale takes The following is a list of consignments to be offered:

T. S. SHOTWELL, ILLINOIS, 2 car loads draught, express, delivery, and general purpose horses; also, a few nice, pleasant drivers. A. B. CARROLL, LOUISIANA, MO., 50 head draught,

and that of our friends not to allow visitors within the lines."

In the stamping ground of the Twenty-second there was not so much difficulty. Admissions to the Twenty-third Regiment armory, where the Twenty-second boys are quartered, was attended with some difficulty, but the men on post were easily accessible, and to see a cap with 12 on it and a big hat with a feather on it natrolling a beat together was a common sight along Hergen street. Out at East New York, where the First Hattery and a part of the Neventh Regiment were stationed, there was unusual gayety and the best entertainment for the visitors that could be provided under the circumstances. That some of the visitors don't folly understand military matters was beautifully exemptified there by a very bright-eyed girl, who came down the elevated road steps only to find herself face to face with the particular acidier boy whom she had come out to see, the, being on sentry, duty, saluted stiffly, and held his gun at port.

"Yeut down that gun, Harry, and shake hands of trotters and pacers.

I. Ploso & SONS, LANCASTER, PA., 1 car load coach horses, coupe, and delivery horses.

A. L. BENTON, EAST LIBERTY, OHIO, 2 car loads draught, express and delivery horses.

THOMAS BURKHART & BRO., OHIO, 2 car loads

mixed lot.
C. CUTHRERT, ILLINOIS, 2 car bonds draught, express, delivery, and general purpose horses. JOSEPH CURDY, ASHLEY, OHIO, 2 car loads chunk,

draught, delivery, and driving horses. WM, McDONALD, NEW YORK, I car load fancy driving horses.

A FASTGRAY PACER; can speed better than atwenty

He, being on sentry duty, saluted stiffly, and held his gun at port.

"I'ut down that gun, Harry, and shake hands at once," said Bright Eyes.

"Can't said Bright Eyes.

"Can't put down the gun," said the private, getting red as he shook hands. "On guard, you know. Brooklyn expects every man to do his duty and all that, you know."

Her eyes flew wide open with amazement. Then she pouted. Presently a determined look appeared upon her face.

"I'll fix that," she declared, moving away.

"What are you coing to do?" demanded the private, getting alarmed.

"Why," said. Bright Eyes cheerfully, throwing the words back over her shoulder, "I'm going to see your General or your Colonel or Captain or whatever he is, and have you taken right off duty."

"Ob, Lord! Stop her." gasped the private, gait; description and pedigree at time of sale. Also a number of coach horses, trotters, pacers, and saddle borses belonging to private parties. DEALERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

AS EVERY HORSE SOLD WILL GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, AND YOU WILL FIND HORSES SUITABLE FOR ANY MARKET.

### I. H. DAHLMAN, AUCTIONEER.

Telephone Call, 825-18th.

TO LET-4 stalls, together or separate, in tusiness ueighborhood; all accommodations; rents mod-erate. Apply to LOUIS KOHLMAN, 268 E. Houston st.

BIG SIX CONTRIBUTES. It Votes Sympathy and \$1,000 for the

off duty.

"Ob, Lord! Stop her!" gasped the private, who didn't dare leave his post. "Hait! I mean stop. Stop her, somebody, Corporal of the guard! H! Stop her!"

And before the girl knew what was going on she was marched back, indigmant and surprised, to the lines, where her private explained to her in great detail the necessity of discipline and the probable horrible wrath of the officer in charge had she attempted to carry out her design. But she wasn't a bit impressed. charge had she attempted to carry out her design. But she wasn't a bit impressed.

"I know he d have let you off if I asked him," she declared. "He can't be as mean as you say or some of the solidiers would rebel or mutiny or whatever you call it."

But sentry duty doesn't last forever, and Brighteyes and her soldier boy not long after were parading up and down inside the lines along with scores of other couples.

In the matter of visiting, Troop A had all the best of it, for they were in a location not only accessible but emmently respectable as well. The drug stores at Tompkins avenue and Fulton street, just across from the troop headquarters, was a rendezvous all day yesterday more in the interests of Cupid than of Mars. The fair visitors didn't hesitate even to hold up troopers in the street, and it was an interesting sight at one time in the afternoon to see a good-looking trooper on sentry duty halted by a beyy of pretty girls, two of whom held his horse's bridle and petted the animal, while the others evinced an inclination to treat the rider likewise. In the miost of the gayety, when the drug store was full of troopers and their admirers, a souad of twelve men was ordered out to one of the far ends of creation whence reports of trouble had come. Just as they chattered by a dear old lady wearing spectacies and carrying an aitigator skin satchel come cown from the elevated station, and see-Typographical Union No. 6 at its meeting yesterday talked about the strike, and passed a series of resolutions setting forth that the strikers were fighting for living wages, and that the military, called ostensibly to preserve the peace, had used their weapons to intimidate the strikers and even to "murder peaceful citizens. Sympathy was extended to the strikers, and

then the employment of the police and military

during the pendency of disputes between em ployers and employees was condemned. Labor organizations were preed to advise their members not to patronize trolley cars while the dispute was on, and Mayor Schieren was called on to take immediate action to compel the companies to run their roads or give up their charters.

their charters.

After the passage of the resolutions the union voted to contribute \$1,000 to the aid of the strikers. The vote was 412 to 6.

The delegates to the Central Labor Union in Brooklyn met yesterday and decided to declare a bovcott on the three troiley companies involved in the strike. It was reported that one of the trades had resolved to impose a fine of \$3 on any member who was found riding on the cars.

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

Result of Those Brought in This City Agningt the Central and Other Roads,

The mandamus proceedings before Justice Gaynor recall the proceedings brought by the Board of Trade against the New York Central, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio roads during the freight handlers' strike in 1886. For a week the business of this city had been paralyzed. No freight was coming in or going out. The railroads pleaded that they were unable to handle it on account of the labor troubles. Finally the Board of Trade, through Simon Sterne and Attorney-General Russell, brought mandamus proceedings against the three roads before Justice Haight, sitting in the Supreme Court, to order them to show cause why they should not transport the freight. The ground taken by Mr. Sterne was that the roads were bound by their charter to overcome any difficulties they might meet, whether they were natural or social; that the non-performance of such duties could not be excused on the ground of trouble with their employees, because they should get men at whatever expense was necessary.

should get men at whatever expense was neces-sary.

For a week the case was argued. At last Judge Haight ruled against the appellants, but a month later, in the General Term, Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels reversed Judges Haight's decision. By that time, however, the strike was over, and it was virtually a moot question, so it was not carried up further. This was the first and only case of the kind until the present one came up.

The Chicago Ratirond Conference.

Curcago, Jan. 27.-Freight traffic officials of the transcontinental roads, who have been in session at the Auditorium Hotel in this city for the last two months, rearranging rates on all the last two months, rearranging rates on all classes of freight from points in the East to California points, concluded their labors yester, day and adjourned until March 15. The new rates agreed upon are a compromise between the Southern Pacific and the interior Western roads, neither alde getting the rates wanted.

### BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort, by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. \$16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26, North River, New York, W. L. GUILLAUDEU. Vice President and Traffic Manager.

PIES AND PIES AND PIES.

THE RIND OF STOMACH THE SOL.

DIERS HAVE FOR FIGHTING Myriads of Pies Constructed in New York and Carried to the Brookiya tampa by Mothers, Sisters, and Sweethearts, All during the past week Brooklyn has been full of pie. There have been also cakes, cookies puddings, preserves, pickles, Jam, cold rows, charlotte russe, raisins, nuts, candy, fruit, and all sorts of estables, but principally pie. It was all for the starving soldiery. Just what there is in a military life to inspire a passion for pie a subject for the physician, but so it seems to be Every mother, sister, cousin, aunt, sweetheart, friend, or acquaintance who knew a soldier is Brooklyn last week and had reason to suppose that he was hungry made or caused to be made or bought or caused to be bought an apple mince, cherry, cocoanut, cream, pumpkin, squash, lemon, chocolate, currant, pear, black, berry, gooseberry, raspberry, huckleberry, or strawberry pie and took or sent it to the rufer. ing militiaman across the bridge. The elevated trains were full of pastry-bearing, benevolent-minded females. The trolley cars resked with pie. No man dared sit down in any public conveyance without first lookfor an upper crust and arise decorated with fruit. Even the stores were full of it. The

with fruit. Even the stores were full of it. The women would take it or them, according as it was pie or pies, shopping with them, and it was no uncommon sight to see a sprightly shopper brushing through a crowd-and leaving a trail of pie crust on the clothing of those that she passed. The big dry goods store floor walkers were kept busy calling shop boys to sweep away the remains of pastry that had fallen from grace. Nothing known to man is more disheartening to step into than a smashed pie, and when this cruel war is over the riddance from pie will be one of the things for which good citizens will render thanks.

It was mostly imported pie from this city. New York is more charitable in the pastry line than Brooklyn. Besides, the New York regiments seem to have been more afflicted with hunger than their Brooklyn companions. The deluge began early in the week. The private of the line, having worn off the glamour of solder life as exemplified by eating bread of the consistency of aspialt, sawdust got up in the semblance of minced beef, and poor imitations of beefsteak done in leather, was beginning to hunger for some home dishes. So, in his leisure moments, he would look up some writing materials and send word home somewhat as follows:

"We have little to fear from the enemy, we have little to fear from the enemy, we have little to fear from the enemy, way. So you need not worry about me on that score. But I don't get enough to eat. Couldn't you manage to get up something good far me to cet and bring it over here—some of that good old apple pie, for instance? You'll have to bring it, for if you send it it will never get here. The corporal of the guard would swipe it. If I go without good food much longer I shall be so this that you won't know me.

"P. S.—Billy Smith, who sleeps on the car

corporator the guard would swipe it. If yo without good food much longer I shall be so thin that you won't know me.

"P. S.—Billy Smith, who sleeps on the car step opposite me, says that if you should have a surplus of pies he could eat one himself. You can't bring too many, for if there are any over I can trade them off."

Upon receipt of this Dick's mother would get into a woful condition of excitement and pity, and would call a family convention for the purpose of constructing pies of all kinds.

"If the Government can't keep the soldiers from starving, I call it a shame," she would say emphatically as she rolled the crust. "My boy shan't starve any way; and I'll put in a few extra for Will Smith, because I know his mother's away and he won't get any from home." home."
Then the family of Dick would go ahead and
Then the family old that it would take a big

Then the family of Dick would go sheed and construct so many pies that it would take a big satchel to hold them, and Dick's mother would fill up all the crevices with cookies and cake, and on the following morning would start out for camp. While she was doing this a few thousand other tender-hearted relatives, having received pitcous appeals for pie from their soldier boys, would be doing the same. On Tuesday morning the pastry bearers descended upon the camps. The sentries were overwhelmed with pie. From within the camp you could hear the challenges:

morning the pastry bearers descended upon the camps. The sentries were overwhelmed with pie. From within the camp you could hear the challenges:

"Who goes there? Dick Gunn, do you want? Yes, madam, he's in this camp. Pie? What kind of pie? Corporal of the guard! One consignment of assorted pies for Private Gunn."

Then the satchel would be delivered, and Dick having gone out to see the bearer and thank her, would carry it away in triumph, bearing the assurance that there was more pastry where that came from when it was gone. This performance was repeated until the sentries got hoarse from continual shouting. It was a positive, if rare, relief when a consignment of something besides pie came in. Fie began to pall in two. The military interior was so richly furnished with pastry that it began to crave planer food. The pie market depreciated. Mince pies which had been quoted at five cigars apiece fell to three cigars. Pumpkin and squash went down to two. Time was when for a sliced apple pie well spiced a soldier could buy a substitute for sentry duty. By the latter part of the week, although the duty was less arduous, three such pies wouldn't pay for it. On Tuesday two Twenty-second Regiment men got into a wrestle for fun, and one of them stepped into a lemon pie. He ecaped lynching only by seeking the protection of the officer in charge, and a complaint was lodged against him. On Saturday that same man hit another soldiers over the head with another lemon pie, and nobody cared except the man whose features were obliterated.

Those who carried satchels yesterday didn't take pie in them. They took, many of them, good tobacco, or fine cigars, or small bottles containing rich-hued liquids, and they were joyfuly received. Suggestions of pastry were received without enthusiasm, if not with positive disdain. The soldiers had found out that the simplest is the best in the matter of eatables. Every dog has his day and every pie has its period, but the period of pie in the Brooklyn campaign is past.

Arrests Yesterday.

Bahn, Thomas, 77 North Seventh street, arrested for betructing the tracks in Broadway. Beaven, John M., a motorman, arrested for carrying Brown, George, 19, Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, arrested for putting a stone on the track in Fifth

avenue. Connelly, John, 13, of 1,005 Fifth avenue, arrested throwing stones in Fifth avenue. He had a pocket full of stones.

Connelly, Patrick, 30, of 105 Greenpoint avenue rrested for obstructing Manhattan avenue.

Devlin, James 43, 300 Manhattan avenue, arrested for throwing stones at a Crosstown car.

Dight, Louis, 42, 31 Meseroic street, arrested for utiling stones at the track at Graham and Johnson utiling stones on the track at Graham and Johnson venues.

Ernst. William, Bushwick avenue and Cook street.

Ernst. William, Bushwick avenue and Cook street.

Irrested on a charge of assault on Coppinger.

Fitagibloom, James, 22, 334 Bergen street, arrested or obstructing the tracks at Fifth and Flatbush avenue.

for obstructing the tracks at lineman of Steinway, arrest-ed for throwing stones at a Haisey street car. Goldstein, Harry, arressed for interfering with an officer who was arresting a track obstructor. Howard, James, 232 Stagg street, arrested for throwing stones at a Graham avenue car. Landers, 13, of 228 North Tenth street, arrested for putting stones on the tracks at Graham and Van Pet-avenues. avenues.

Little, William, 12, of 86 Marcy avenue, arrested for putting stones on the track in Grand street.

McCabe. Edward, 22, of 105 Huntington street, arrested for observating the tracks.

McPounid, Edward, arrested on a charge of rioting at Newtown. rested for obstructing the tracks.

McDonald, Edward, arrested on a charge of rioting at Newtown.

McLatry. Thomas, arrested for putting stones on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Coupany's tracks at Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street.

McKenny, Nelson, 40, of 40 North Eighth street arrested for putting a boulder on the track at Manhatlan avenue and trey street.

McKenny, Nelson, 40, of 40 North Eighth street arrested for open and trey street.

McKenny, Nelson, 40, of 40 North Eighth street, arrested for obstructing alanhaftan avenue.

Moller, Charles, 30, of this Wyokoff atreet, arrested for attempting to assault and trew Hood, a motorman on the Myrite avenue into the August and the Myrite avenue into the Myrite avenue in a rested for throwing a bottle at a Myrite avenue car.

O Bonnell, Arthur, 48, L. 13. Third avenue car.

O Bonnell, Arthur, 48, L. 13. Third avenue car.

Randolph, John 28, 122 East Sixty fifti street, New York, arrested at Halsey street and Lewis avenue. Howas with a man who was throwing atones at the carsecantin, 34, of 122 Huron street, arrested for charactering Manhatlan avenue.

Maltery, Goorge, 32, of 60 Freeman street, arrested for obstructing Manhatlan avenue.

Toback, Louis, 10, 116 Nieges sireet, arrested for throwing atones at a cars of the Bankwick avenue line.

Microstructing Manhatlan avenue.

Toback, Louis, 10, 116 Nieges sireet, arrested for throwing atones at axes of the Bankwick avenue line.

Wicks, William, conductor on the Flathush avenue incomes at Myrtic avenue for take in Grand street.

Wiless, William, conductor on the Flathush avenue incomes at Myrtic avenue.

